Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 11

REMARKS OF

COL. S. S. WHARTON.

IN PA. SENATE; FEB'RY, 2, 1862.

The Senate having under consideration the resolution innstructing our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright:

Mr. WHARTON. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to occupy the attention of the Senate upon this question; but I do not feel at liberty to pass it by, content with merely casting my vote. I desire only to say a few words, however, in relation to points which I think have not been touched upon in the discussion. In the first place I will say to my friend of Bradford, (Mr. Landon,) that I am afraid he entertains a mistaken notion upon the question; I do not think it is of that character which can properly be denominated "a lover's quarrel." If it was of such a character, then its adjustment might be expected to resemble that which he has suggested. He talks of tears of joy and sorrow being shed, the adoption of stern resolutions by both parties in the quarrel, and then a mutual good feeling; but there is more than that embraced in the action had upon this resolution. It is plainly evident that the instincts of party policy are the ruling motives in the disposition of the present subject. Although, perhaps, every member of the Legislature has stated his belief that the object of our present action is not designed to magnify or lessen the standing of any political organization before the people, yet upon nearly all occasions of importance to the interests of the whole country, this disposition has been privately indulged in the Legislature. I do not think there should be any studied demonstrations of party tactics, on questions of so much vitality to our common country; but we have political parties, and I would as readily recognize party lines at this time upon material questions of policy, as I would have previous to the dawning of the present great crisis upon the country. It does not necessarily follow that because parties do exist, their adherents are not therefore patriotic. As an individual member of society, belonging to a political organization, I can state without the least prevarication that my party feelings do not make me less patriotic than if I repudiated all party isms or political principles; and I suppose the same may be said of the members of the Democratic party generally. I suppose they are carrying out their convictions of duty; and if they are honest in those convictions, they will favor all measures which look to promoting the best interests of the country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I can see no reason why there should be any difference of opinion on this resolution, between the two Houses, if it was not for the fact to which I have referred. It is owing to the tactics of party—to a kind of mania for a change of what one political party in this Senate had proposed and to substitute the proposition of our Democratic friends in the House. The party in the House seems to have lost sight of the fact that this Senate finally voted unanimously for the resolution of instruction to our Senators in Congress, to vote for the expulsion of the traitor, Jesse D. Bright. Whether the action of the Democracy of the House is based upon the assumption that they are better leaders than those of their party in the Senate, I am unable to say; but one thing, Mr. Speaker, is certain—that the tendency to differ between the two houses on this question, at the present time, can have no good effect upon the interests of the people. If our Senators in Congress are to be instructed to vote for the expulsion of the traitor Bright, why not give them direct instructions? They are men of direct and positive dealings and they would certainly greatly prefer that if instructed at all, those instructions should be plain and to the point. Now, Mr. Speaker; having made these preliminary remarks, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the somewhat mooted question of the right of instruction. That is a doctrine as old as Democracy itself; it is so well understood and has been so well practiced in years gone by, and is so generally practiced at this day, that it seems to be a part and parcel of the government itself.—Members of all parties have long since came to the conclusion, that, in point of principle, the doctrine of instruction is just and proper. Why, sir, if I felt satisfied in regard to the instructions of my constituents upon any one question, I would feel that I was not discharging my duty as a Senator if I did not obey those instructions; the only alternative left me as an honorable man, in such a case, would be to resign my position. In the present instance, we have clearly the right to assert that principle, and especially so at the present session when many members of the Legislature are present, by whose votes the present Senators in Congress were elected to their high and honoroble offices. The Legislature is that power by which our Senators in Congress are officialy created, and the right of this body to instruct those representative officers is not only clear but eminently just and proper, and in accordance with the republican institutions of our country. Furthermore, necessity requires that those representatives should know our opinions upon all questions of vital interest to this people. The Democratic party having, at all times and on all occasions agreed to the right of instruction, it is most singularly strange that the organization should now profess to avoid the doctrine of voting for distinct and positive instructions. I make no charges against that party on the ground of disloyalty; I will not say that they are not as patriotic as myself, for I think that every Democratic Senator is as patriotic as he who represents my own political creed. But I object to this universal prejudice in favor of party. In the disposition of the measure before us, that prejudice is based upon the hope entertained by Democratic politicians that the difficulties of the country are but temporary, and that they must take care of the party in the meantime or else the cooperation of the south would be lost to them when the war is over. They argue that Mr. Bright is a Democrat and a friend of the South, and if matters become quieted down the Democracy of the North will require the aid of the South in order to obtain possession of the reins of government. Members of the Legislature would be a great deal better off if they acted frankly in these matters and either came out boldly against traitors or against the government.—These party arrangements to go before the people next fall, are subjects which frequently engross the attention of representatives of the people in these halls; and I would suggest to those gentlemen that there is no use in mincing the matter. It presents a question upon which we must go before the people of the nation.—There is not a man here who does not believe that Senator Bright wrote the treasonable letter with which he is charged. I ask how can a sensible man conscientiously believe that a person writing a letter at the time at which this one was dated—three or four days before the present President of the United States was inaugurated under frowning batteries of cannon, ranged for the defence of the capital, (which preparations were rendered necessary because of rumored attempts to take possession of the government by a lawless band of rebels)—how can any man under such circumstances, refuse to believe that that letter furnishes evidence of treason? I have already put the question to the Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer,) whether he believed that letter was genuine—whether it was written by Mr. Bright. He admitted the authenticity of the letter; and yet with all these facts before us, the members of the opposite party talk about the Senate of the United States being a judicial body, sitting for the trial of the case of the Government vs. Bright; and therefore upon that question we should not instruct our Senators. Sir, you may readily find an excuse even for a bad case, and that excuse may satisfy us as partizans, though it never can as conscientious and responsible men. When our consciences and judgments are appealed to, the aspect of a case which to our heated partizan prejudices may appear proper, will become greatly changed. I think the time has arrived when we should take action upon this subject, and thereby render a precedent for the punishment of traitors in all departments of the government; for there are many employees of the present administration whose sympathies are in favor of the rebels. I have no doubt that such is the case; but how are they to be found out? They do not write letters, or if they do they are not detected as has fortunately been the case in the present instance. The real question at issue is not as to the legal or technical settlement of this question; it is higher than that. The point is whether Mr. Bright is a fit adviser of the President of the United States, whether he has the interests of the loyal people at heart. In that view there should be no hesitation on the part of any Senator here to vote in favor of this resolution of instruction for his expulsion. I repeat the question is not whether he can be legally convicted of the crime of treason, but it is whether the imperative requirements of the hour do not demand that the necessities of the natien shall be placed above all doubt or disloyalty in their councils. Why was that great writ of habeas corpus suspended? The object was to catch such men as could not be convicted of treason or unfriendliness to the government of our country, that they might do no injury; that is the reason why we have so many men at present confined in prisons.—Their incarceration is necessary in order to prevent them from doing vast injury to the welfare of the country, by giving information to the rebels and traitors of the South. As an illustration of the injury which such men have caused our country, I would refer to the fact that upon the occasion of a military expedition leaving our shores, the rebels always knew the destination and purposes of that expedition, while loyal people had not the slightest information as to where their fellow countrymen were destined. So long as we have quibbling here in Pennsylvania amongst loyal men, this state of things will continue to exist.

The Senate resolution requests our Senators in Congress, in precise language, to do just as you or I, Mr. Speaker, would be likely to ask a representative to act upon a question affecting our private interests. It contemplates no other than a direct answer.

In regard to the amendment of the representative from Bedford, (Mr. Cessna,) I think it may be safely classed in the category of little party arrangements for the next fall campaign; to which I have already alluded.—It has very much that appearance, at least.—After presuming to instruct our Senators in Congress, the resolution says that if a certain state of things is found to exist, a certain action shall be taken, and then as if alarmed at its own strength the resolution says in the most amiable terms, "provided there is no difficulty in the Constitution." This latter sentence is added for fear that those who are to be instructed might find something in the Constitution, that would not exactly allow them, on constitutional grounds, to expel a fellow member from the United States Senate. It will be perceived that Mr. Cessna is a man of policy, (and I know him to be a man of sense,) for by his resolution he places himself on both sides of the question. If Mr. Cowan votes for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, then the member from Bedford may consistently tell him he has done right; and if he votes against the expulsion, our politic friend may likewise applaud the act; and should he meet Mr. Bright, he can say "this resolution was not so hard upon you, for we left it just where it commenced: Therefore, *nobody is hurt;* with such a resolution nobody can be hurt.

As I before remarked our are Senators straight forward, intelligent men, and they certainly would greatly prefer, as also would the people at large, that we instruct them directly to the point. If they see proper to disobey that instruction, then they and their consciences may settle that question. The people of Pennsylvania will hold them to a strict accountability for their votes on this question. I do not care what individual suffering their action may cause, they must come up to the work. The people of Pennsylvania are loyal, whether they be democrats, republicans or of any political faith; and I would add that if they could only lay aside their little predjudices, the unanimous voice of the Commonwealth would be unequivocally in favor of the original resolution of the Senate. They are opposed to treachery and to traitors, and that Bright is a traitor no member of this body will attempt to deny. No one doubts that he is not a fit adviser of the President of the United States and unfit to go into a secret session of the Senate where all the plans and projects of the government are determined upon. He has never repented of the traitorous letter with which he is charged; he he has never denied his complicity in the treason which it unveils; he has never even said that he was sorry for writing it, and he is not any better qualified for the duties of his honorable position than he was upon the first of March last; yet we are hesitating as to our proper action in the premises. A disposition has been manifested to consider the matter as a great constitutional question, and to treat it upon its technical legality, when that question has nothing on earth to do with the subject.—The case of Bright should be treated in the same manner as the government would treat that of any other disloyal or unsafe man, by disposing of him in the most summary way; and such action would be justified by the unanimous voice of the loyal portion of the nation.

The government imprisioned those dangerous men who were likely to give it trouble in the future and create dissatisfaction among our loyal people; and I freely declare it as my humble opinion, that a man should be privilged to travel through this or any community and give utterance to sentiments which might tend to bring the government into disfavor or poison the public mind by distorted representations of the policy of that government. He may not openly avow his desire for a dissolution of the Union, but at the same time indirectly attempt to overthrow the government—I say that such a man is dangerous and should be marked; because the government requires all the assistance and encouragement we can give to it, and the people now, more than at all other times, are required to stand up to the work in order to meet the immense expenses incident to a great and just war. We have to-day six hundred thousand men upon the tented field, arrayed in deadly conflict with probably an equal force, while we, the representatives of the Keystone State of the Union, are hesitating about the expulsion of a traitor from the council chamber. We are hesitating here, to-day, about turning out a treacherous foe, when nearly six hundred thousand men are compelled to face a deadly enemy, at the same time exposed to the cutting blasts of winter and ravages of disease, with many of their families at home in a condition of want.

While such is the situation of our country's defenders, this man Bright, who is known to be the intimate friend of Jeff. Davis, is to be left in his comfortable seat at Washington, to be a spy upon the actions of the Government? Why, sir, what Democrat in the Senate of Pennsylvania can falter in a full entire support of the Government when he sees Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, one of the fathers of Democracy, standing up in the Senate, exhorting men of all parties to turn out this traitor Bright?—Yet we have Pennsylvania legislators who are trying to get up something of a doubtful nature—a measure which may be calculated to please both sides. Let them come up to the work and meet the question like men. I am as conservative as any man, my cause has always been conservative; but I despise this practice of shrinking a responsibility; I always prefer to be ranged upon one side or the other; and I have never been known to have acted in any other manner.

In reply to the Senator from Berks, (Mr. CLYMER,) who complained that the original resolution of the Senate was passed in great haste, I would remind that Senator that it was not adopted with any greater haste than was the amendment of the House by that body.—Why, Mr. Speaker, when the House amendment was submitted, its mover never stopped, but put the amendment through under the operation of the previous question; that proceeding was not adopted here. The Senator from Berks is not justified in stating as a fact that which does not exist. The Senator knew that the proposition was not passed through here in such a manner, for every Senator had sufficient time to deliberate before acting on the resolution, and to express his sentiments in the freest and fullest manner.

Mr. CLYMER. I desire to ask the Senator a question.

The SPEAKER. The Senator cannot be interrupted unless he consents.

Mr. WHARTON: I do consent, sir.

Mr. CLYMER. I desire to ask the Senator from Huntingdon whether, when the motion was made on last Thursday by the Senator from Erie, (Mr. Lowry,) that the committee be discharged and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution—whether I did not ask the Speaker to have that motion divided; whether upon that question (requiring but a mere majority to discharge the committee,) the Senate did not do so by an almost strict party vote—the thing that the Senator from Huntingdon so much despises—agree to discharge the committee, which was contrary to the rules of this body? Then I ask him if that was not followed up by a motion to proceed to a consideration; whether upon that there was not a strict party vote; whether the rule (which requires two-thirds to suspend it,) was not suspended by a strict party vote; whether the Senator from Huntingdon did not vote with his party, and whether it was not a party movement throughout?

Mr. WHARTON. Certainly, sir. All that the Senator from Berks has stated, is presisely so. I have stated, however, that I could see nothing wrong in the drawing of party lines, when the object is to rid the country of traitors. I have made that declaration heretofore, and proclaim it now. I see no reason why a man cannot be a partizan and a patriot. The fact of his connection with the Democratic, Republican or People's party (with the latter of which I have the honor to hold communion) does not in my opinion, render his patriotism less conspicuous. There is no reason why such should be the case. But I object to the attempt, on the part of any set of men, to do privately that which will not bear public scrutiny.

But, in regard to the assertion of the Senator from Berks, I would repeat that the resolution of the Senate was not hurried through here with any more haste than was the proposition of the House hastened through that chamber. He asserts that the members of that House took pains to deliberate upon the subject, but I suggest that no Senator of this body was deprived of an opportunity to be heard upon the question.

Mr LOWRY. Will the Senator give way until I move the postponement of the present subject, in order to extend the session?

Mr. WHARTON yielded the floor; and the question before the Senate being postponed.

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the hour of adjournment was extended.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House amendment.

Mr. WHARTON continued: I was about stating when interrupted, that the Senator from Berks has misconceived my position in regard to the propriety of party organizations. I say that I have no objections to party lines or party policy but am rather inclined to favor them.

When the Senator rose to an explanation, I was referring to the fact that this branch of the Legislature had not pressed through the question on the subject before us; and in that particular the action of the House does not compare favourably with that of this chamber. I was not present in the hall of the House when the amendments was offered; I do not know how many members may have made speeches upon it, but I have no doubt it was discussed at some length. I know that some members were deprived of an opportunity to deliver their sentiments upon it. I occupied a seat alongside of a gentleman who tore up his notes when the previous question was called; so it will be seen the question was pressed in that body with greater strictness than in our own. A suspension of the rules was decided upon in this body, but no Senator was deprived of his right to make any remarks he thought proper. Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the case, I say that members should not approach a question of this kind by making statements of a character to cause doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the people at large. That is what I object to. Were I so unfortunate as to state that which was calculated to make a wrong impression upon the people in regard to the opposite party, I would acknowledge my error at once. Every politician, Mr. Speaker, in times like the present, should be a statesman. He should not merely be a lawyer or a trickster, but he should rise above all such ideas; and if such was the case in this Legislature, I would have no hesitation in declaring that the Senate and House of Representatives would give a unanimous vote in favor of the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, because there is no man (laying aside the technicalities of the law,) who can conscientiously think for a moment of keeping Jesse D. Bright in the Senate of the United States, as the adviser and consulter upon all questions affecting the prospects and duties of the government. If there ever was a time in the history of Pennsylvania when men were called upon as partizans to rescue the suffering interests of their country, it is the present, and no man, whose head is not filled with legal technicalities, will fail to act as his duty dictates in this emergency, and vote for the expulsion of the traitor Bright. Lawyers are all right when in the right place, but they do not always make the best statesmen; and if Mr. Cowan does not vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, I can only account for it on the ground that he is more of a lawyer than he is a statesman. I do not attribute to him any want of loyality; I know that he is a loyal man; I know that both of our Senators are loyal men, though they stand divided upon this question. Is not the State of Pennsylvania, which has sent one hundred thousand men into the field, to have a voice in the Senate of the United States? I think I can safely aver that there is not a member of this Legislature who, if he was a member of that high body, would not vote to expel Jesse D. Bright upon the evidence of guilt contained in the letter he has written; at least I am led to infer as much from the speeches to which I have listened; yet they now vote for a preamble and resolution that mean nothing at all. for by the amendment of the House, Mr. Cowan cannot help thinking that it is intended for no other purpose than his amusement. Mr. Speaker, I hope the original resolution of the Senate will be voted for by every member of the Senate who has already voted in its favor. Let that resolution go back to the House; no man is hurt; no democrat is injured; no republican is maltreated thereby. We will be found consistent in our position upon this question. Let the House take the responsibility of their action; and may God be the judge between the motives of the two branches of the Legislature, as to their honesty of purpose on this resolution instructing our senators in Congress to vote for the expulsion of the traitor Jesse D. Bright.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

A supplement of the New York *Tribune* of the 4th inst., contains a long defence of General John C. Fremont against the charges of the committee on the conduct of the war. It fills five pages. The General states that he has only answered the leading points brought forward, as he did not desire to cumber his defence with merely personal debates. The document is an able and entire defence and entirely exculpates him from the charges brought against him. He says:

"When, in July last, I was assigned to the command of the Western Department, it comprehended, with Illinois, all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico.

"No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general discussions at Washington resulted in the understanding that the great object in view was a descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning.

"Full discretionary powers of the amplest kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written instructions was given me. The leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accomplishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment.

While at Washington I informed myself fully of the unprepared condition of the West, and its want of arms, from the Governor of Illinois."

The General then goes on to show that from the utterly unprepared condition of the Western loyal troops, from the threatening aspect of the rebellion, from the want of any kind of artillery or fortificatins, and from the raw condition of the Federal levies, he was forced to buy arms, to erect fortifications, and to oversee the gigantic field of operations from Cairo to the Rocky Mountains.

The emergency, General F. thinks justified him in taking $300,000 from the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and a dispatch from Hon. M. Blair shows that he acted with his concurrence, for Mr. Blair says: "You will have to do the best you can, and take all needful responsibility. "In reference to General Lyon, General Fremont says that his defeat at Springfield does not lie at his door.—Had General Lyon been able to adhere to his (General Lyon's, own programme before that battle, the defeat would not have occurred.—About Colonel Mulligan's defeat at Lexington, General F. says that General Cameron was calling on him for 5,000 troops to go to Washington, and the danger of Cairo required other thousands of soldiers from his department, so that he could not do everything in the world at once. However, the General says:

"On the 14th, General Sturgis was directed to move, with all practicable speed, upon Lexington.. General Polk's despatch of the 16th gave me every reason to believe, as he did, that a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abundant time, and, if the committee will take the time to read the accompanying papers, it will be seen that, from every disposable quarter where there were troops the promptest efforts were made to concentrate them on Lexington, but chance defeated these efforts."

In regard to the contracts for mortars, &c., General Fremont gives an extract from a letter from Hon. M. Blair urging him to buy mortars. So far as the other contracts were concerned, he disclaims any "jobbing," and boldly justifies them from the necessities of the case. In closing his introduction to the testimony, General Fremont says:

"It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set out the merits of my administration; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points, which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured, were, I think, for the public good. I know they were with that intention. I do not feel that in any case I overstepped the authority intended to be confided to me.

"Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting."

The accompanying despatches, letters, and documents are very voluminous, and one would have to sift them at length to ascertain their precise value.

UNPUBLISHED INCIDENTS OF THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

The New York *Trebune's* Fort Donelson correspondent gives the following incidents, not published before, of that desperate fight:

A FAIR SOUTHERN TRAITRESS.

A young man belonging to one of the Tennessee regiments--he held the rank of first lieutenant in his company—was very dangerously wounded in Saturday morning's strife, and was not expected to live when I left Dover, where he lay in much pain and in remorse.

The young man told me he was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and had resided there until the autumn of 1859, when he went to Columbia, Tennessee, and there engaged in the practice of the law with considerable success. While in that State he became acquainted with and enamored of a young woman of culture and fortune, a distant relative, I understand, of Gen. Pillow, and was soon engaged to marry her.

The love stream of the young couple flowed smoothly enough until the fall of Sumter and the secession of Tennessee, when the affianced husband, a strong advocate for the Union, returned home, designing to wed after the troubles were over.

The betrothed pair corresponded regularly; but, some weeks after the lover had gone to Harrisburg, the girl, who had suddenly grown a violent Secessionist, informed him that she would not become his wife unless he would enlist in the rebel service and fight for the independence of the South.

The young man was exceeding loth to take such a course, and remonstrated with his beloved to no purpose, and at last, in the blindness of his attachment and in the absorbing selfishness of passion, he informed his parents of his intention to win his mistress on the tented field.

In vain they endeavored to dissuade him from his resolution. He went to Tennessee, raised a company, received the congratulations of his traitorous friends, and the copious caresses of his charming tempter.

Last December the lieut. proceeded to Donelson, and, a few days before the fight, heard his betrothed was the wife of another.

His heart had never been in the cause thought it was in another's keeping; and, stung by remorse, and crushed by the perfidy of his mistress, he had no desire to live.

Unwilling to desert on the eve of battle the cause he had embraced, lest he might be charged with cowardice, he resolved to lose the existence that had become unbearable to him; and in the thickest of the fight, while seeking death without endeavoring to inflict it, he received a mortal wound.

Before this, the misguided and betrayed lover has ceased to think of her who so cruelly deceived him. for the Lethean stream of death is flowing around the eternity-bound island of his soul.

The double traitress will soon know all; for her lover dictated a letter to her from his couch of pain.

A BOY PATRIOT.

A mere boy of about fifteen years, from Darke county, Ohio, being in Illinois, had enlisted in one of the regiments raised in the southern part of that State; but as he was in very delicate health, his father was extremely anxious to have him released from the service, though the youthful soldier greatly desired to remain in it. While at Forts Henry and Donelson the boy was very ill, but still insisted upon performing his duty.

His father arrived at Donelson on Friday, the 14th inst., intending, if possible, to take him home. He had an interview with some of the officers, but could learn nothing of his son. While looking for him industriously among his companions, he learned to his surprise and horror, that the poor boy, after fighting gallantly on Thursday, had died from exposure while lying, without fire or shelter, upon the frozen ground on that bitter and desolate night.

A BULLET RESPECTED LIEUTENANT.

A lieutenant of a company in one of the Ohio regiments, while preparing for a charge had his pipe shot from his mouth. He laughed and lighted again, and soon after its fire was extinguished by a rebel rifle ball, which killed a man three feet from him, and while wondering at his narrow escape he received a shot through his cap, and another struck his scabbard, and yet he was unhurt.

The lieutenant now thinks he was not born to die on the battle field.

The proverb that lightning does not strike the same tree twice must be truer than that balls do not design to do mischief to soldiers more than once during an engagement.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DYING.

A number of our soldiers were wounded five or six, and even seven times, none of them proving serious, and yet the variation of a quarter of an inch would have caused death in any one of the instances. Truly, to change the aphorism, in the midst of death we are in life.

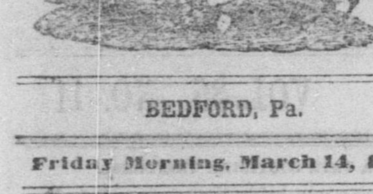
DEATH AT A LONG RANGE.

One of the enemy, a member of the Alabama Rifles, had his head shot off by a shell from one of Major Cavender's Parrott rifle-batteries (the First Missouri) at a distance of two and a half miles, while peeping above the breastworks. The shot, of course, was accidental, but it proves the efficacy of Cavender's guns, and the terrible execution they are capable of doing at a very long range.

A MAN WOUNDED WITH FALSE TEETH.

A lieutenant in an Illinois company was shot with a musket in the left cheek, the ball passing through his mouth, which was open at the time, and, knocking out three false teeth carried two of them into the thigh of his sergeant at his side, making a painful but not serious wound.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 14, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath.

This notice is inserted for the information of members of the church living at a distance from the town.

A number of subscribers who are in arrears, have written to us, requesting us not to leave their accounts in the hands of the Justice, and that they will settle with us in a short time.—We have concluded to forbear till next Court. At that time we must have our dues.

Commodore Dupont has captured the towns of Fernandina, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia. The rebels, when the fleet came in sight of Fort Clinch which commands Fernandina, fired a couple of shots and then run.—This gives us possession of the whole coast of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes now wave over all the hills.

The stars and stripes are now waving from the Cockpit Point on the lower Potomac. The blockade of the Potomac is now broken.

Next Friday the election for spring officers will occur in our County. We hope our friends in the Boroughs and Townships will attend to it.

Capt. H. L. Ryce's Company, most of whom are from our town, have sent home about $2,500 of their pay. This speaks well for the boys.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. S. S. Wharton, in to-days paper. He occupied the right position on the expulsion of the traitor Bright.

The army of the Potomac is to be divided into five Corps d' Army, to be commanded by Gens. McDowell, Sumner, Heintzleman, Keyes and Banks.

There is a report of a desperate battle being fought on the 21st ult, at Valverde, New Mexico. Judge Watts, the Delegate from that Territory, think from his last advices that it can't be true.

The President's Message.

We this morning lay before our readers the Message of President Lincoln, on the Slavery question, in which he recommends "the gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system." He does not propose to abolish slavery at one blow, but to prepare the way for its gradual extinction by emancipation and compensation to loyal owners. If the border States adopt this plan, then one great cause of any rebellion hereafter will be removed. The time for the offering of this message was proper, and its effect in favor of the Union all over the country, as well as in Europe, will be great. President Lincoln will stand forth in history as one of the greatest and best men of the Nineteenth Century. His message is the commencement of a great epoch in our history. The beginning of the end can be seen.

Read the article from the Phila. Press on the Message, in another column. It expresses the sentiments of all loyal men.

Loyal Action of the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

The annual conference of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met, in Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week. The following preamble and resolutions, signed Aquilla A. Reese and George D. Chenowith, were read by the Secretary:

Whereas, Since the last annual session of this body, a fearful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southern States, threatening to overthrow the most benign government the world ever saw; and whereas, the Federal authority has been compelled to use force of arms to suppress said rebellion and to maintain its own supremacy; and whereas, patriotism is a Christian virtue, taught in the word of God, and enjoined upon us by the 23d article of the discipline; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That as a body of Christian ministers in Conference assembled, we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebellion now existing within our borders as being *treasonable* in its origin, *sanguinary* in its progress, and as tending to retard the advancement of civil liberty throughout the world.

Resolved, 2d, That we hereby *approve* and *endorse* the present wise and *patriotic* administration of the Federal Government in its efforts to defeat the plans and to overcome the armed resistance of the so called Confederate States, with a view to maintaining and perpetuating the unity of this Government.

Resolved, 3d, That in our patriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in this, her hour of trial, we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching; and in the inculcation of loyal principles and sentiments, we recognize the pulpit and the press as legitimate instrumentalities.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference.

After an animated debate, these were adopted by a vote of 132 yeas to 15 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Akers, Amos, Brown, Brittain, Brads, Berkstresser, Butler, Buckingham, Barnhart, Barnitz, Bouse, Black, Barnes, Bowman, Bender, Buckley, Buhrman, Chenowith, Conser, Chambers, Cooper, Castleman, Coleman, Carns, Cleaver, Crever, Coleburn, Creighton, Cadden, Craig, Case, Dill, Dosh, DeMoyer, Downes, Dunlop, Drum, Dixon, Eyer, Furlong, Forrest, France, Foster, Gere, J. Guyer, Gamble, Graham, A. E. Gibson, A. W. Gibson, Gotwait, A. W. Guyer, Gardner, G T-Gray, Guss, E. J. Gray, Greely, Howe, D. Hartman, Haughawout, Hamlin, Harden, A. Hartman, Harrow, Hinkle, Hunter, Hicks, Hartsock, Heyd, Hagey, Houck, Haslup, John, Kalbfus, Kirby, Kelley, Keith, Kester, King, Lee, Lloyd, Miller, J. Munroe, W. R. Mills, Moorhead, Montgomery, McMurray, Meminger, McKee, D. S. Monroe, Mendelhall, Mann, McCord, J. A. Munroe, Cockerman, S. W. Price, Porter, J. A. Price Polsgrove, A. A. Reese, Ross, T. M. Reese, J. McK. Reiley, Rothrock, A. R. Reiley, Riddle' Rock, A. Smith, Sanks, Stine, Switzer, Shaffer' Sherlock, Snyder, Sears, Snively, B. F. Stevens' Showalter, Shannon, W. H. Stevens, Sheffer' Savidge, J. C. Stevens, M. L. Smith, Swangert Tippet, Torrence, Taylor, S. A. Wilson, R. E. Wilson and J. T. Wilson—132.

Nays—Messrs. J. Wesley Brown, Deale, Dashiell, Hedgles, Hall, KEPLER, Kinsey, McCourtney, Norris, Parrish, F. B. Reese, Sargent, Stevenson, Spangler and Welty—15.

Rev. Henry Slicer refused to vote, saying that no Annual Conference should compel him to compromise himself on such questions.

This action of the Conference places that body of Christians in the right on the great question, Whether the Union shall be saved, or whether we shall submit to the traitors, who are now attempting to destroy the fair fabric erected by Washington and his patriotic compeers. We always believed that the Methodist Church, North, was loyal, and this action of the Conference proves it in a manner not to be misunderstood. Only *fifteen* out of one hundred and forty seven, sympathise with those who desire to destroy this glorious Republic—and we would advise those fifteen, to join the Church South, where, evidently, their hearts are. Among the yeas are many with whom we are acquainted, men who have preached here, in times past—among the rest, Rev. Samuel Barnes, the pastor before the last.—We *do* trust that the Conference will send to this Station, for the coming year, one, no matter what his politics, who is loyal to his country as well as to his God—for a love of Country and Religion go hand in hand—and not one who would refuse to vote for loyal and patriotic Resolutions like the above. To send any other amongst us would injure the cause of Christ as well as the Church. All honor to the Loyal and Christian men of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have placed themselves right on the record. Good men always love their country.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP SAW MILL, HAMPSHIRE CO., VA.
March 4, 1862.

MR. DAVID OVER: *Sir:*—

As many of your readers are personally interested in the welfare and whereabouts of the 110th, and more particularly of Capt. Brisbin's Company of "Shysters," and as we have had some changes on the Upper Potomac lately, I'll try to give you an imperfect discription of that which may interest your constituents. The 22d of Feb. was celebrated by our brigade in the usual way by firing cannon, &c., and in the afternoon Gen. Lander reviewed the troops and our (the third) Brigade received great praise. On the 28th we were mustered for pay and I suppose we will soon have more money to send to Bedford County. Saturday, March the 1st, we were roused up before day and got orders to prepare for a march. We cooked three days rations, packed our haversacks and about 4 o'clock P. M., we took up our line of march with the rest of the Brigade. We marched nine miles and arrived at Big Cacapon, about 7 o'clock P. M., there along the banks of the stream we bivouacked for the night, with orders to be ready for marching early in the morning, but morning came and time passed, yet we did not move. About 10 o'clock it commenced snowing and the boys went to building brush sheds at which work we all got to be very proficient, as we have had considerable practice for sometime past. About 3 o'clock P. M., we received orders to "fall in" and much to our disappointment instead of going we were marched to our old quarters at Camp Saw Mill. On our way back we heard why we were counter marched which was the sudden sickness and death of brave Gen. Lander, a loss which we feel to be irreparable, and had it not been for that unfortunate event I think we would have been in Winchester ere this.—Yesterday our Brigade was marched down to Paw Paw to escort the General's remains to the depot, it was a grand and melancholly sight. On the ground there were twelve Regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The infantry with the exception of one regiment were ranged on each side of the road with arms presented, the lines extending from the house, the General's quarters, to the Depot; the Cavalry were drawn up on the right behind the infantry, and the artillery on the left. In the procession first came two martial bands, playing the dead march, then came the General's remains. His coffin was wrapped in the Star Spangled Banner, and on it was laid his cap and sword; the Bier was borne on the shoulders of eight Colonels. After them came several ministers, then General Tyler and another officer whose name I did not learn, following came the Massachusett's sharpshooters (his body guard,) and last came the 7th Ohio Regt. with arms reversed. At intervals of a few minutes from the time that the procession left the house, till arriving at the depot, ten guns were fired. It was a day long to be remembered by the whole division. There is a rumor in camp that Gen. Shields is to succeed him in command. The weather is very stormy, it came near blowing down our tents last night. Our Col. is and has been sick for some time, in Cumberland, but his place is ably filled by Lieut. Col. Crowther. Too much praise cannot be given to our Captain and Lieutenants for their kindness to us, and the company are about making them presents expressive of our regard. It is acknowledged by all that our company officers stand unrivalled in the regiment. We expect to moove in a short time again and all our boys say the sooner the better, as they are every day getting more eager to try what we can do for our glorious old union. The general impression here is that rebellion has seen its palmiest days, but we want a "pitch in" before it ends.

Yours, &c.,
J. W. S. jr.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The Congress Burnt and Blown up.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The long expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gun-boats which came out with her from Norfolk, and the Jamestown and Yorktown, which came down from the James river, made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before 1 o'clock. Two rebel gun-boats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern. The gun-boats had a French flag at the mast head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a Commodore's flag, and by others as a black flag.

She appeared to be very low in the water.—Her sides, bow, and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows on the water line were two sharp iron points resembling ploughs about six or seven feet apart.

Her guns are estimated at twelve, but she might not have had so many. At her bows two guns were seen projecting from her eliptical port-holes. The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between 1 and 2 o'clock, and by that time the Minnesota had got under way for the scene of action.

The Roanoke flag ship having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by the tug-boats Dragon and Young America. At about the same time the alarm-gun at the Fortress was fired, and the whole garrison turned out under arms. The Tenth New York was briefly addressed by Col. Benedix, and all testified the greatest delight at the prospect of an action. After being under orders for some time, the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport News, and the Merrimac soon turned the Point and was lost to view from the Fortress. The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sewall's Point Batterry then opened upon the Minnesota, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun at the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point.

A thick smoke was soon seen to arise above Newport News Point, indicating that the battery there, as well as the Cumberland and Congress, was engaged.

As the latter approached the Cumberland she did not pay any attention to the Congress, but after firing two guns, struck her (the Cumberland) with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her side at the water line, seven feet in extent.

The Cumberland immediately began to sink, when the Merimacr backing a short distance, ran into her a second time making another terrible hole which admitted the water at a furious rate. She continued firing until the water began to enter the port holes and soon after she careened over and finally sank at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport News battery and the guns of the Cumberland fired continuously upon the Merrimac, but no apparent effect was produced.

The Minnesota unfortunately got aground on the way up and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Jamestown and Yorktown arrived from up the James river.—the latter was disabled early in the afternoon by the Cumberland and put into shore for repairs. After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress, and in less than an hour afterwards a white flag was hoisted on board the latter.

A rebel gun-boat immediately went alongside of her, and the officers and marines being taken prisoners the seamen were allowed to escape to shore.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon and without dropping anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the Minnesota and the Roanoke in firing upon Sewall's Point, but her shot fell short in like manner with the others.

The gun-boat Mystic was also towed up in the afternoon.

At sundown the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic all returned.

After 4 o'clock the Merrimac continued to throw shell into the camp at Newport News, while the Jamestown and other rebel gun-boats commenced firing upon the Minnesota. The latter replied as vigorously as possible and the conflict was continued without any apparent effect until dark.

During the evening the frigate Congress was set on fire and presented a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she was blown up, causing a tremendous explosion.

During the evening the Ericsson steamer Monitor arrived very opportunely and at once proceeded up the river, although she was not prepared for action, to take her part.

During the night only an occasional gun was fired.

Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport News early in the afternoon. But little damage of a serious nature was done there, and no one was killed.

This morning the conflict was renewed.—Until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac, the latter was engaged with the Minnesota, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Monitor the Minnesota also might have been lost.

The two iron-clad vessels engaged each for two or three hours at long and at short range. No perceptible effect was produced upon either. They went alongside once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon re-appeared.

The Ericsson battery succeeded finally in forcing a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and the latter in company with the whole fleet retired to Norfolk at about 1 o'clock.

The U. S. gun-boat Oregon was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up this morning.

The gun-boat Zouave was also seriously damaged and was obliged to return.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it is thought as many as one hundred and fifty must have been killed or drowned.

But six lives were lost on the Minnesota, according to a statement made by one of her officers.

A rebel gun-boat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the Cumberland.

The crew of the Minnesota were brought on shore this afternoon, and, with the assistance of the Steamer Spaulding, she has been got off and is now on her way here. She received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The Congress is supposed to have lost over one hundred, including an officer. The escaped crews of the Congress and Cumberland have arrived here.

The Monitor has come up to the expectations that were entertained of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the Minnesota and other vessels in port and the final disabling of the Merrimac which had previously been proof against everything.

Capt. Worden of the Monitor was wounded in the head while looking out of the wheel-house.

No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew.

We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the killed and wounded.

Naval men here are generally of the opinion that, considering everything, the rebels had the worst time of it, though, without the Monitor, the damage might have been much more serious.

DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—6:45 P. M.

To G. Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

The steamer Monitor arrived at 10 o'clock last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just below Newport News. At seven o'clock A. M. the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers and several tugs, stood up towards the Minnesota and opened fire.

The Monitor met them at once, and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought part of the time touching each other, from 8 o'clock A. M. till noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say. Lieut. J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by chief Engineer Stemers. Lieut. Worden was injured by the cement from the pilot-house being driven into his eyes, but I trust not seriously. The Minnesota kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerably to-day, and will probably be off to-night. The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repel another attack.

(Signed) G. V. FOX,
Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieutenant Wise arrived this afternoon, bringing despatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have as yet transpired, as his interview with the Navy Department is not closed.

The following items are reliable:

Capt. Radford was engaged in a Court Martial, and not on board the Cumberland, and is therefore safe. Lieut. J. B. Smith, son of Commodore Smith, was on board the Congress and was killed.

The loss in killed, drowned and missing is supposed to be about one hundred.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A Vigorous Blow at the Hopes of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences public and private by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval I deem of importance that the States and people immediately interested should at once be distinctly notified of the fact so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section."

To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States tolerating Slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

I say "initition," because, in my judgement, gradual, and not sudden, emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any Member of Congress, with census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the Annual Message, last December, I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved; and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgement of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only, I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to-day. It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and on his motion referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed.

Some of the members, apparently not fully understanding it as pronounced from the desk, pursued the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to-night a theme of earnest conversations. The Message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

From the Phila. Press of the 7th inst.

Few men understand the fitness of things better than Mr. President LINCOLN. He does everything at the proper time and in the proper way. His message of yesterday could not have been written at a more appropriate period. It comes to the country when it is almost satiated with victory. Wisely following events, instead of rashly disregarding them, the President takes the occasion of our recent successes in the West, and the large extent of reoccupied territory obtained by those victories, to publish to the world what his policy shall be, and to ask of Congress an endorsement of that policy. And in making this request, the President pays a high compliment to his legislative colleagues in the administration of the affairs of Government. They have clothed him with an abundant confidence, and placed in his hands imperial and unquestioned power. In the exercise of that power our Chief Magistrate has driven the steel of loyalty into the heart of the rebellion. He has brought the mightiest conspiracy history records to the verge of an ignominious fall, and while pushing on the good work to a speedy consummation he pauses to indicate the policy his conscience calls upon him to pursue.

That policy meets our heartiest approval.—We can see nothing in the resolution the President suggests, or the arguments with which he sustains that resolution, to conflict with our own recorded opinions. It comes to us with almost the awe of inspiration. We see in its author the chief of a mighty people, the champion of a great principle, the leader in a glorious war; we see a ruler whose responsibilities are greater than those of CINCINNATUS when he became dictator, greater than those of WASHINGTON when he assumed command of his enthusiastic and undisciplined army.—Confiding in the wisdom which thus far has done all things well, we should have felt it our duty, even had we differed from President LINCOLN, to have surrendered our convictions to the good of the Republic. We take it that the feeling we thus express will be echoed by the country; for there is no true friend of the country, no sincere lover of our flag, who would not sacrifice his opinions unhesitatingly to the general welfare. That sacrifice will be demanded.

The President recommends the gradual abolition of slavery, with compensation to loyal owners. His words are plain: "The gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system." There can be no objection to the terms in which this recommendation is couched. He does not ask Congress to inaugurate any measure of emancipation—to pass a law saying that the slaves of South Carolina shall be emancipated and their owners compensated without South Carolina's consent, but that the Government "ought to co-operate with any State" seeking to free itself from slavery. There is nothing harsh, unjust, or arbitrary. There is nothing even positive. As a practical measure, Mr. LINCOLN's message means nothing. As a moral declaration of the intentions of the Government, it is of extraordinary importance. It adopts no idea, and is based on no theory. We can see wherein it will displease our radical friends, who will be satisfied with nothing but immediate, universal, and unrecompensed emancipation.—Those gentlemen of Southern ideas who consider slavery as a blessing far above any other existing will also be indignant and denunciatory. The people, however, who have no sympathy with either the theorist or the traitor, will see in this declaration of the President the true expression of the wishes, and a policy kind and just to all.

It will be seen that the President expresses no opinion upon the judicial questions arising out of this war. He says nothing of confiscation—of employing slaves for military purposes—of freeing the slaves of disloyal owners. We regard his silence as an evidence of consummate wisdom. These questions must be determined by the necessities of military events. The necessities of military events are peculiar to the States occupied. They can only be appreciated by the generals in command, and to his generals the President leaves them. He takes care not to violate the integrity of a State's existence, by any interference with its local rights, but bases his action upon the broad principle, that, in tendering compensatory emancipation to the owners in the Border States, we dissolve the tie that makes them in sympathy with the Cotton States, and by depriving the traitor leaders of any hope arising of that sympathy, substantially end this rebellion. The President's argument on this point is ingenious and conclusive.

Passing from all these considerations, however, and dismissing this question as a matter of statesmanship or argument, we recognize in the message of President LINCOLN a tribute to that great Northern sentiment which is so universally felt, which dwells in the conscience of every reasoning man, and which we are glad to see at last officially recognized—the sentiment of regret at the existence of slavery. The men who have doubted our President will find in this expression of his opinion that they have done him wrong. They will see that amid the overwhelming interests and responsibilities of his high station, he does not fail to meet what, after all, is the great issue involved in this war. He makes no question of loyalty or disloyalty. He assumes the restoration of our authority over the Union as an inevitable and immediate fact. He considers these people of the South as the deluded citizens of the Union, which in their madness they attempted to destroy. And in order to secure the Republic against any recurrence of the frenzy whose bitter results we are now so sadly experiencing, he asks Congress so to shape its legislation that the institution existing in the South, controlling its statesmen and crushing its people, which has fostered the social and political aristocracy on which this rebellion is based, shall pass away. Not violently, not cruelly, not to the injury of any individual or State rights, not by outraging our feelings of humanity at the inauguration of servile war and insurrection, not ignoring a single provision of the Constitution, not even offending the prejudices of those who are so sensitive on this institution; but by a calm, just, and considerate act of legislation. He recognizes the obligations of the Administration upon the one part, and of every constituent of the Administration upon the other, preserving sacredly the good faith that should exist between them.

Therefore, we hail this message of President LINCOLN as the opening of a new era in our history. We have had victories in the field—let us unite and secure a victory in the Cabinet and council chamber. No loyal man can hesitate or falter when the President leads—There can be, hereafter, but two parties in the political contest—those who oppose the Administration, and in doing so *oppose* the Union, and those who give *to* the President that warm and ardent support which knows no selfish and no personal consideration. Our course is clear on this question, and so, we think, is the course of every true-minded and patriotic man. We see in the policy of the President the path to be followed; and it is the only path to national union, peace, and perpetuity.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The following is an official despatch to Major Gen. McClellan at Washington:

The army of the south-west, under Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh.

Our loss is estimated at one thousand killed and wounded.

That of the enemy is still larger.

Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities.

Our Cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting AYER'S PILLS, has now been indicted to Toronto, with one G. O. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. [Gazette, Utica, N. Y.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—The Iron City Commercial College has verified the fact by thousands of young men attending the Institution, that Rapid, Practical, Business Writing can be acquired with unerring certainty, in less time than elsewhere, under the instruction of the inimitable Penman, Prof. Alex. Cowley.—For his unequaled Penmanship, Catalogue and College View, inclose 24 cents in stamps, to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERYSIPELAS can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure," in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 6 inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmerman Mr. JOSIAH IMLER, to Miss ELIZABETH SILL, both of Union Township.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOSIAH EARNEST to Miss MARY E. AMICK, both of Bedford Township.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. Hannabery, Mr. HENRY OTTO to Mrs. MARGARET HOOVER, both of Juniata Tp. this county.

On the 5th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL CARR of Harrison Tp., to Miss SARAH MOWRY of Napier Tp., both of this county.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., in Marietta, Mrs. EVE KING, in the 74th year of her age.

At Ossawatamie, Kansas, on the 8th of December 1861, CASPER PALMER, aged 23 years, 6 months and 17 days. The deceased was a native of Bedford county, and, at the time of his death, a member of Company F, 5th Regiment Kansas Volunteers.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., SALLIE, infant daughter of B. F. and Susan C. Meyers.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

PUBLIC SALE
OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top Township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Birnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
Administrators

March 7, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Vend, Exponus, from the City & County of Philadelphia, to me directed will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, towit:

All the right, title, interest and undivided share of John Devereux of and in and to the following described tracts of land, situate on the Six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a Corner White Oak of the Mary Foaster and Dunlaps and Evans Tracts, thence with land of Dunlaps and Evans, South sixty-nine degrees nineteen minutes, East thirty three perches and eight tenths of a perch to a Pine, thence North forty degrees, East eighty nine perches and five tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence North thirty degrees nineteen minutes, East eighty-five perches and three tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence South forty-five degrees, East twenty-four perches and four tenths of a perch to a Chestnut, thence South fifty-four degrees, West ten perches and one tenth of a perch to a post, thence North eighty-one degrees and nine minutes, East sixty-one perches and one tenth of a perch to a large chestnut, thence North thirty-two degrees thirty three minutes, East one hundred and twenty-six perches and six tenths of a perch to a chestnut, (fallen.) thence North twenty-nine degrees and three quarters of a degree, East ten perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post; thence North thirty-two degrees, East fifty-six perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees twenty-eight minutes, East forty-six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a Spanish Oak; thence South forty degrees thirty-six minutes East forty-eight perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post; thence North fifty-five degrees, East seventy-two perches and seventy-five hundredths of a perch to a Post; thence South sixty-seven degrees, East fifteen perches to stones; thence South twenty-one degrees nine minutes, East twenty six perches and five tenths of a perch to a white oak (cut down,) thence South sixty-eight degrees eight minutes, West eighty-four perches and thirty-five hundredths of a perch to a chestnut oak; thence south two degrees forty minutes, East seventy two perches and fifty five hundredths of a perch to a large white oak; thence south thirty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes, West one hundred and seven perches and six tenths of a perch to stones; thence south fifty-four degrees and one quarter of a degree, East ten perches to stones; thence south seventy-four degrees seventy minutes, west seventy-four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white Oak; thence south forty-six degrees eleven minutes, west eighty-two perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence south seventy-five degrees, west seventy-two perches and eight tenths of a perch to a sugar maple; thence south forty eight degrees ten minutes, west forty-five perches and eight tenths of a perch to stones; thence south thirty three degrees forty minutes, west twenty-seven perches to a Red Oak; thence south forty seven degrees thirty-eight minutes, west thirty-eight perches to a beach; thence south sixty-nine degrees, west twenty-seven perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence west thirty-one perches to a post; thence south seventy degrees, west nine perches and six tenths of a perch to a beach; thence north fifty-two degrees, west seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post, thence north sixty-six degrees, west five perches to a spruce; thence north thirty-eight degrees west eight perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence north sixty-six degrees, west four perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees, west ten perches to a post; thence north forty-two degrees, west fifteen perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence south eighty-four degrees west ten perches to a post; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west twenty perches and seven tenths of a perch to a spruce, thence north sixty-three degrees, west twelve perches to a post; thence north thirty seven degrees, west eight perches and six tenths of a perch to a post; thence north fifty six degrees, west twelve perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence north seventy-one degrees, west fifteen perches and one tenth of a perch to a post; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees, west two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence north two degrees and eleven minutes, west fifty-five perches and five tenths of a perch to stones; thence south sixty nine degrees, east seventy-five perches and six tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence north three degrees forty minutes forty four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white oak; and the place of beginning containing four hundred and thirty-four acres two perches.

ALSO,

All that other tract of land lying South of Six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the tract above described, and on the South and East by the David Shreeves and Dunlaps tract, containing forty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, and taken in execution as the property of John Devereux.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
March, 14, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Elisha Smith, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Southampton Township, presented a petition setting forth that said James Smith, lately died, leaving a widow, Naomi, and issue, twelve heirs, or the representatives of heirs, viz: John, residing in Fulton County, Pa., Elisha, the petitioner, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Precilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphey, deceased, leaving a husband, Jas. Murphey, and issue five children, to wit; Sarah, James, Philip, Elias and Jolly; Harrison, Gideon, Harvey, Sarah intermarried with Henry Smith. Morgan, Mathew, now dead, leaving five children to wit, Sarah, James, Philip, and Emanuel who resides in Fulton County. The other heirs reside in Bedford County except Morgan, or his heirs, whose residence is unknown. That said intestate died seized of three tracts of land, viz; The Dicken tract on mansion piece, containing four hundred and forty acres, adjoining lands of Geo. May, Lee's lands, James Pennell and others. One other tract containing about sixty-six acres, adjoining the above tract and Lewis Miller. One other tract, containing about fifty-five acres, adjoining Lees lands, all situate in said Townships of Southampton.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in persuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SHERIFFS OFFICE,
March 14, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Klitz, Administrator of Jacob Klitz, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April, next, when and where all may attend,

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

March 14, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S
REAL ESTATE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on

Saturday, 29th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: The real estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres neat mersure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Markle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a three story weather boarded log house, log barn, blacksmith shop, spring house and other buildings.—Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, 12 acres at least are good meadow. The balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and there is a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT.
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
Adm'rs of Daniel Sleighter, dec'd.

March 14, 1862.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT AND AS a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIAL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Daniel Houck late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS GROSS,
JOHN B. HARDINGER,
Administrators.

March 14, 1862.*

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—PRICE 25 CENTS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. PRICE 15 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

March 7, 1862.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Pattonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH next,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A tract of land adjoining Pattonsville, lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 10 acres 10 perches and allowance having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 133 perches.

TERMS—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator.

March 7, 1862

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold at public sale, on the premises,

ON THURSDAY THE 20TH OF MARCH,

the following described property viz:

A Farm situate in Juniata Tp., Bedford County, lying on the Johnstown Road, 1 mile west of Burn's Mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, belonging to Mary Burns, widow, and David Evans, Esq., with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with 10 acres of firstrate meadow, the improvements are a good rough cast House, and Bank Barn, also, other out buildings with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds; also, a good well at the door with a pump in it, also, a stream of water running through the place.

The onethird to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

MARY BURNS,
DAVID EVANS,

Feb. 21, 1862.—4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned to whom has been referred back the Auditors report upon the account of Samuel H. Tate, administrator of the estate of Michael B. Schriner, dec'd., for the purpose of amending said report in regard to judgement of said administrator vs. Philip Schriner, 116, February Term, 1858, provided the facts in the case demand it; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 8th day of March next, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.

Feb. 28, 1862.

COMMISSIONE,S NOTICE.

Sarah Waltman, by her next friend John Reighard, vs. John B. Waltman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 55. Feb Term, 1862. Sur Libel for Divorce.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, 11th of March, 1862, when and where they shall be heard.

JOHN MOWER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the town of Woodbury, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodbury, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

Estate of John Shreve, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford in said County. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Executor of the last will &c. of John Shreve dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of *Vend. Expones*, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel Miller and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Feb 21st, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt, in Liberty Township, in said County,

ON THE 14 DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of Land containing 185 acres and 74 perches, adjoining Lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist mill, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

One other tract of land adjoining the above, with a small dwelling House & stable thereon erected.

The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms of Sale made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Trustee

Feb. 21st, 1862.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Proposals will be received at the House of Geo. Bailey at Bridge-port, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a bridge over Big Wells-Creek, at or near Bridgeport, in Londonderry Township, to be built after the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.

By order of the Commissioners.
H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office,
Feb. 21st, 1862—3t

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.—3t.*

LUNACY CASE.

THE undersigned, appointed commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, weather Hannah Griffith, of St. Clairsville Tp., is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 25th, day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Protbonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this changeo derms. They can almost at any time raise the few bolars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save t[illegible]ther to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old quarters taken at par at this office on accounts.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music store; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S

IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov, 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capitol stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Tres.

Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL private families and hotel keepers, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do. 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reighard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER. & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypoconcria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B., Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R

Train leaves Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10.15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10.35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10 P. M. Connecting at 1,81 P. M. with trains EAST and WEST on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Sup't.

Feb. 7, 1862.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov 8, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862-4*

ELECTION.

An election will be held at the House of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on monday the 3d of March, next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.

Chambersburg, Feb. 14 1862.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache any body* can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion

Billous Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual *to cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising from the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

June 28, 1861.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.

To Cash Received from Collectors:

John Desher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M· Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd· Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 08
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	85 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	18 99
David Ford, East Providence	"	89 18
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	95 00
Jacob S· Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Werts, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 68
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Olingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Deffbaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Werts, Cumb'd. Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink ,Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoier; Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	182 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 88
A· E· Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		28 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,181 05

CONTRA, CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	189 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)	10 12
do do (Kringer)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	83 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c,	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 08
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands	29 87
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	228 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	91 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	0,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St· Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 38
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 20
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Werts Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 66
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Deffbaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Staler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napior	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 93
John Manspeaker Providence, W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173. 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	786 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$0,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, pus aid audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGEFELTER Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER, DR.

To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement	$9,993 50	
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861	8,156 11	
To amount rec,d. on unseated lands	37 43	
Due Treasurer Schafer	59	
	$18,187 63	

CONTRA, CR.

By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement	18	
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,588	75 88	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,181 87	
		18,187 63

Retailer License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861		$600 50
Contra.		
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12	
By Treasurer's commission	28 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra,	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses,	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of License		$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00	
By Treasurer's commission	3 00	
		$60 00

Distillers	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of License for 2861		$40 00
Contra	*Cr*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00	
By Treasurer's commission	2 00	
		$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,		$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50	
By Treasurer's commission	2 50	
		$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25	
By Treasurers commission	75	
By exonerations	15 00	
		$30 00

Billiard Rooms	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12	
By Treasurer's commission	38	
By exonerations	7 50	
		$15 00

Banking Houses	*Dr.*	
To aggregate amount of License for 1861		10 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50	
By Treasurer's commission	50	
		$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of Janoary, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.
Feb, 14, 1863.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

OS WEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Teritory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain *One thousand pages of reading!* Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its *THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES* Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on,Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article,for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfort able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especialy Diseases of the Sexnal Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 20,'61–1y.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.–*

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks*, at 56 cents yer yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c. A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account. without further notice, and by so doing save costse

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
Mrs. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demenstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-RORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and command to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing th is course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS— *Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DRILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries. Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

Estate of Joseph H. Corle. dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate o Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Administrator.
Jan 17, 1862.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors,at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arpearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all busines entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of he "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate· Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 8, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and willpromptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG.
June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND
C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa,
ANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 17,–'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.–3*

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Execut ons Summons, Subpoenas, Constable Sales, &c forsale at this office.